Group 2 :

**William Jennings Bryan**

1. William Jennings Bryan was the prosecuter of the Scopes Trial up against John Scopes defenseea team, lawyer Clarence Darrow with the help and support of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

2. This  person was significant to the case because he fought against the question of whether or not the Theory of Evolution should be taught in classrooms. It gave him the opportunity to represent the people who also did not believe/support the Theory of Evolution and it gave government and people an opportunity to make their opinions on the matter known as well as to ultimately come up with a desicion.

3. A majority of the sources we looked at revealed that Wiliam Jennings Bryan did not believe/support the Theory of Evolution because he believed in Creationalism (the explanation of human life given in the Bible) He strongly believe in equality!

**American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)**

The American Civil Liberties Union was relatively new during 1920s and was not known around the world, so in order to gain recognition, they hired Scopes to defy  theButler Act to gain recognition for the ACLU. Scopes accepted because he wanted to gain profit for Dayton, TN, since they were on the brink of bankruptcy. They wanted to start a conversation and get people talking about the issue at hand,.if the government really had a say in religion. They wanted to try out the law, because it went against free speech and religion. They lost the case but laws like Butler Act ceased to exist in the years following the case. They gained recognition following the case and still exist today.The ACLU advocated free speech and other civil liberties.

John Scopes

John Scope was a Biology Substitute Teacher born in 1900 who aspired to be a Coach. He was charged with violating the Butler's act which prohibited the teaching of any lesson that insulted or defied the Divine design and creationism. But that wasn't the case at all, in fact John Scopes was approached at a local Pharmacy and asked if he could testify against the injustices of the Butler's Act and bring it's unconstitutional injustices to light. While the other side of the case, those who enacted the law wanted their small town of Dayton to recieve more revenue by shining a spot light upon themselves with a controversial topic. The trial was a giant publicity stunt filled with rhetorical questions that flied (flyed?) across the room between the two of them. Scopes played a very small part in the actual trial and never took stand nor did he show up certain days.

**Judge Raulston**

* Judge Raulston was the judge of the court case, Tennessee vs. John Scopes, but even though the jury had the final decision in the verdict of the case, Raulston had an influence by what he said and who he invited on to testify for the case.
* Raulston wanted to make the case well-known since he infatutated with publicity and having his own photos taken
* Raulston was a conservative Christian, who stuck to many traditional values, therefore, he offered some bias toward the case
* Raulston often clashed with Clarence Darrow on anything to show his ongoing bias toward the beliefs of evolution. There was not much evidence in indicting Scopes, yet Raulston tempted the Grand Jury to indict Scopes
* Raulston opened a case one day with a prayer, showing his beliefs to the Bible and Christianity. This also opened up signs to the favoring he had toward the lessons taught by the Bible
* Raulston did not allow Darrow's scientific experts to testify before the grand jury, which shows that he was nervous as to how their findings could influence the jury, so by not allowing them to testify, there was little evidence to support Darrow's defense

**Group 1 :**

**Clarence Darrow**

Clarence Darrow's role in the trial was as the most famous lawyer who(m) defended John Scopes.  He argued for the side of science, and pressed on the prosecuting attorney, Bryan, to admit that the Genesis and the Bible was a bunch of garbage. His main goal was to prove that the Butler Law was unconstitutional.  However, he only ended up creating a furious debate over the issue of religion vs. science.  Like his father, Darrow was an atheist, and thus argued for the side of science with a firm belief in the truth of evolution.  Scopes was found guilty, but Darrow later appealed the case to the Tennesee supreme court.  Scopes was released on a technicality but the Butler Act remained.